



Theory and practice of regional integration based on the EurAsEC model (Russian point of view)



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ABSTRACT

This article shows Russian point of view on the evolution of Eurasian integration as related to plans to create a Eurasian economic entity based on the EurAsEC model that began with the creation of the Customs Union and Common Economic Space. The article analyzes the legal theory of Russian authors of EurAsEC, based on a review of this integration and the legal documents of this process. The article details the institutional mechanism of the functioning of Eurasian integration and its legal characteristics, and gives a short legal history. The article shows that integration of post-Soviet countries based on EurAsEC is more successful than integration based on the CIS model despite the lack of supranational power of the institutions of EurAsEC.

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1. Globalization and regionalization in Russian Legal Doctrine

The current stage of integration in the world shows us two dialectically, jointly conditioned but internally antagonistic processes: globalization and regionalization.

Globalization is a universal phenomenon that reflects the growing interdependence of states in addressing common problems and also the close relationship between international and national law (Coleman & Underhill, 2012; Lukashuk, 2002; Marchenko, 2010; Tolstykh, 2009).

Sustainable regional integration systems using the goodwill of the participants take on a coordinating function. This allows the different countries to present themselves at the global level as a united structure to protect their common interests (Farhutdinov, 2005).

Immanuel Kant said that the Supra-state is a transitional stage on the way to world peace. He upheld the standpoint of a cosmopolitan ideal of norms operating independently of the State that limits (but does not destroy) the sovereignty of the State (Malfliet, Timiriasov, Zdunov, & Sultanov, 2004).

The legal sphere shows us strong integration processes and harmonization of the legal systems of different countries, where uniform regulation is established. The most interesting experience of integration is the law of the European Union. The union of states on the principle of voluntarism is not just a political union, but the integration of economies. It is fair to say that the economy, through the integration of business entities, involves other spheres of public life (Kashkin, 2008). Nowadays, Russian doctrine of regional integration more concentrates on the economic aspects of regional integration.

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